



Over a thousand skiing enthusiasts at all ages attended the New Year Menzhosov track, 30 km race outside Moscow, launched by the Menzhosov family, all of them competitive skiers. Viktor Pirov was the top male competitor, and well-known Lyubov Lyudova took the women's event.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

KARPOV GETS ANOTHER OSCAR

World chess champion Anatoly Karpov was awarded his eighth Oscar in the 15th annual survey by the Yugoslav "Vjesnik" paper naming the world chess fan top.

Earlier, the other finalists were American Robert Fischer (three), Boris Spassky (twice), Mikhail Tal, both from the USSR, and Bengt Larsson, of Denmark.

USSR MAKES TOP EUROPEAN FOOTBALL STANDINGS

Oleg Blokhin, from Kiev, and Rostislav Shengelia and Alexander Chivardzo, both from Tbilisi, were named among the ten top European footballers of 1981 in a "Franco-Football" weekly survey.

Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, West Germany, who is with Bayern, and his second successive "Gold Ball" prize for the European player of the year. The rest of the top ten placed this way: Paul Breitner (Bayern), Bernd Schuster, also of West Germany, now playing for Spanish Barcelona, Michel Platini (St. Etienne, France), Blokhin (Kiev Dynamo), Dino Zoff (Juventus, Italy), Shengelia and Chivardzo (both Tbilisi Dynamo), Leyten Bradley (Juventus, Italy) and John York (Ipswich, Britain) shared the ninth and tenth places.

The prize, instituted in 1956, was awarded to Lev Yashin (Moscow Dynamo) in 1963 and Blokhin in 1975.

J. Kruit, of Holland, was the only one to master a hat-trick.

In the survey each sports

writer polled names of three top players, the list getting three points, second, two and third, one.



Vladimir Shavlov, from Moscow Spartak, won an equestrian event entered by budding Moscow riders.

Photo by Ilya Grahovskiy

THERE WAS UNCOMPROMISING STRUGGLE, SAYS COACH

The eight top basketball men's clubs to vie for the national championship are the Central Army Club and Kiev Spartak, now level at 40 points each after 22 games, Moscow Dynamo (36), Kavkaz Zalgiris (35), Leningrad Spartak and Kiev Army Club (33 each), Riga VEF (32) and Vilnius Sloba (31).

The head national side coach, Alexander Gomelsky, commented on the preliminary stages. There was a real uncompromising struggle.

Our leading internationals and candidates for the national side did fairly well, among them veterans Stanislav Yeryomin, Anatoly Myshkin, Sergei Tarakanov and Amiral Lopatov, from the Central Army Club, Vladimir Tkachenko and Alexander Bolosanny, from Kiev Spartak, Gennady Kapustin and Sergei Kuznetsov, from Spartak, Nikolai Derugin, from Tbilisi Dynamo, Valdis Valters, from Riga (though not yet fully recovered from an injury), and Sergei Jovaitis. We are still laying much store by their performance.

There was good play from budding athletes like the promising Alexander Karevayev (22, height 212 cm), from Spartak, Valdis Homicus (190), from Zalgiris, 21-year-old Andrei Tyulin (201), from Spartak, and Sergei Popov (200), from Moscow Dynamo, Andris Jakobsone (20, 195), from Riga, and Arvidas Sabonis (213), from Zalgiris, and Igor Mikhniak (193), from Riga, both aged 17. They will all be called up to the national side which will start training for the August world championship in Colombia after the national events conclude.

ICE-HOCKEY NEWS

Canada draw with Czechoslovakia, 3-3, taking the world junior championship. Czechoslovakia followed second and Finland third, ahead of the USSR.

Moscow Spartak gained the Spengler Cup in Switzerland, winning all their four games with a 27-9 goal difference.

ATHLETIC RECORDS CERTIFIED

The International Amateur Athletic Federation has registered as world records the mark of 4 min 20.39 sec in the mile set by Lyudmila Vasekova (USSR) on September 13, 1981 in Bologna, Italy, and Bulgaria's Antoaneta Todorova's javelin throw of 71 m 88 cm (August 13, Zagreb).

Federation Secretary General John Holt, of Britain, said Briton Sebastian Coe's 800 m record was set at 1:41.73. The time recorded earlier was 1:41.72 but a later examination placed it at 1:41.72, and it was decided to go for the 1:41.73 mark as more complying with the Federation regulations.

The other achievements included Sebastian Coe's 3,473.33 over the mile (August 19, Zurich), another Coe's best of 2:12.18 in the 1,000 m (11 July, Oslo), Steve Ovett's 3:48.40 in the mile (August 26, Koblenz), Coe's 3:47.33 in the mile (August 27, Brussels), Japanese Toshihiko Seko's 1 hr 14 min 55.8 sec over 25 km (March 22, Christchurch), his 30 km mark of 1:20:18.8, also set there on the same day, American Ronaldo Nemoli's 12:03 in the 110 m hurdles (August 19, Zurich), and France's Thierry Vigneron's vault mark of 5.80 cm set on June 20, at Macon.

SPORTS PANORAMA-82

(Continued from page 1)

in and in February and early March in Krasnoyarsk, Dnepropetrovsk and Norilsk. These sports involve over 1,500 top competitors in biathlon, Alpine skiing, speedskating, luge, skiing, ski jumps, combined event, figure skating and ice hockey.

Precisely a month later, in April, the first finals of the 3rd Youth Games will get underway, drawing competitors from all Union republics, Moscow and Leningrad. Altogether 12,000 participants will compete in the Olympic sports, including sambo and chess, housed in the best facilities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tallinn, Alma-Ata, Yerevan, Tashkent, Riga, Novosibirsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Ulyanovsk, Zaporozhye and Donetsk.

The Soviet Union will also enter 77 world championships and 17 world cups, and 45 European championships and 54 European cups.

The USSR is planning to host the world championship of underwater speed swimming in Moscow on August 24-30, and in biathlon in Roubichi on February 8-14. Top world scramblers will compete in Kishinev on July 31-August 1. On August 24-31 Kiev will be the location for the aircraft models championship, and Vyborg will host the European motorboat racing championship on July 22-26.

The USSR will also attend the European Winners Cup and European Cup Holders in the games as well as some hundred international tournaments, among them such popular ones as the Ivan Poddubny Grasso-Roman wrestling memorial, the Moscow rowing regatta, the Znamensky brothers athletics memorial, and the Northern Holiday contest.



The Central Army Club went down to Moscow Dynamo, 3-2, in a thrilling national women's championship encounter, but still lead the ratings after the first stage of the 44th championship to date.

Photo by Pyotr Sorogeyev

INFORMATION

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USSR-Poland: trade cooperation continues

The USSR and Poland have signed a protocol in Moscow for bilateral trade and payment during 1982.

Soviet exports will continue to fulfill a significant portion of Poland's needs in the basic types of fuels and raw materials. The Soviet Union will supply oil, natural gas, raw materials containing iron, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, timber, cotton and engineering products, including clothes, mining equipment, road construction machines, motor vehicles, tractors and agricultural machines.

Poland in return will supply the USSR with machine-tool equipment, transportation means, road construction machinery, equipment for the chemical industry, agricultural machines, and other products.

Given the difficult situation facing the Polish economy, the Soviet government has agreed to permit Poland to pay for her Soviet imports on credit loaned at a discount.

SISTER CITIES

Lishen. Hundreds of Soviet cities are now twinning with many other cities in the world. This well-knit family has been joined by another pair, when the Moldavian city of Tiraspol becomes the sister city with the Portuguese city of Santarem. These are the first sister cities in the history of relations between the two countries.

(Continued on page 2)

By air - from Moscow

OUR COUNTRY'S WORKING DAY

The Soviet Union takes only 24 hours to produce:

- 3,740 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy;
- 1,348 million cubic metres of natural gas;
- 6,000 cars and trucks;
- 6,000 apartments for 28,000 people.

This is the rate in which our country has started the new year.



YOUNG ARTISTS AWARDED

At Friendship House in Moscow awards were given to Soviet schoolchildren, who won the J. Nehru drawing competition.

This competition is held every year by the Indian magazine "Shenker's Veebly". In the 26 years since it was instituted, three million children from different countries have entered the competition.

In Delhi, there is an exhibition hall, which contains the largest collection of children's

pictures. For the first time in 1982, Soviet children sent in entries and the jury awarded the Gold Medal to a Russian schoolgirl Marina Voskanyan, who is now drawing estimated cartoons. Then, more than 500 other Soviet children received the honorable awards presented from this competition.

The association of the literary and artistic workers for children at the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship with

Foreign Countries constantly sends collections of pictures by children to the competition, and every year Friendship House holds a ceremony presenting these awards. This time, awards were given to children who entered their drawings in 1979. The J. Nehru Gold Medal was won by Svetlana Valuyeva, who attends classes at the art studio of the Stroitel House of Culture in Moscow. 80 other Soviet children received awards to the competition.

• Elva Allave and Irm Yakovleva of kindergarten No. 29 from Leningrad have won the silver medals.

• Drawings by winners of the competition.

Photos by Boris Paliusov

THREE YEARS OF REVIVAL IN KAMPUCHEA

Phnom Penh. Three years ago the Kampuchean people overthrew the pro-Peking genocidal regime and established anew society based on genuine democracy and social justice. The country has achieved spectacular progress in all the spheres of public life, stressed the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin, in an interview to a TASS correspondent during Kampuchea's national holiday.

The country's prestige in the

international arena is growing. At the moment, it is recognized by more than thirty countries. International reactionaries, led by Washington and Peking, still cling to their futile attempts of interfering in the peaceful work of the Kampuchean people. However, manoeuvres from enemies of Kampuchea's revolution are doomed to failure. The solidarity with Kampuchea on the part of the fraternal countries of the socialist community and of all the progressive peace-loving forces is a reliable guarantee of its independence and sovereignty.

(Continued on page 1)

FACTS and EVENTS

• The Mexican government recalled its Ambassador to the United States, Hugo B. Margale, in protest against the immigration policies of the American government. Temporary permits to live in the United States were cancelled, affecting nearly 143 thousand Mexican workers.

• The US newspaper "Action" reports that over the past four years, the Israeli arms exports have increased 4.5 times and stood at 2,000 million dollars in 1981. The newspaper estimates that in the past five years the Israeli arms sales will increase at an annual rate of 35 per cent.

• For seventeen years the Japanese have been building the world's longest tunnel, linking the islands of Honshu and Hokkaido. Two teams of 1,000 people each are presently engaged on the project. The "Sagami Digest" magazine forecasts that the 30-mile tunnel will be completed in 1983.



The Salvadoran junta soldiers practice their knowledge gained from American instructors.

Photo Prensa Latina-TASS

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world, reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN in-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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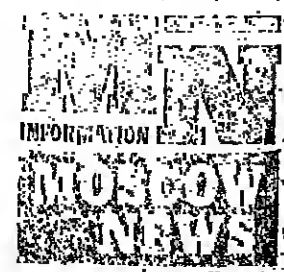
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POLISH FOREIGN
MINISTER MEETS DIPLOMATS

Warsaw. The Polish Foreign Minister, Józef Geyrek, met the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Warsaw. According to the PAP news agency, he informed them of the Polish stand regarding international issues and on the country's general situation. He emphasized the progress underway returning life to normal throughout the country, and said he was satisfied that most countries regard the Polish with understanding. He stressed the importance of economic aid to

Poland, particularly from the Soviet Union, and declared that his country intended to continue to follow the policies of détente, cooperation and peace. The Polish government continues the arrangement of industrial activities in the country. Coal production commenced at the Piest mine, and the daily extraction of coal in Poland has reached 600 thousand tonnes, the largest rate for December and January. Power supplies have attained their planned rates.

MITTERRAND'S STATEMENT

Paris. President Mitterrand of France told a meeting of the Council of Ministers that food aid to Poland must not be stopped on any account. He stressed that France will strictly observe

all the contracts on food aid to Poland. The French also intends to continue talks with the Polish authorities on the forms of additional aid.

MEETING BETWEEN U.S. AND FRG LEADERS

(Continued from page 1)

simplification of normal relations with Poland is in fact being made conditional on a preliminary implementation of NATO's demands to Poland.

The statement speaks of the leaders' resolve to establish effective control over armaments. In a commentary regarding this part of the statement R. Reagan implied that the USA proposed

to continue the nuclear arms talks in Europe that started on November 30, 1981. On the other hand, he claimed, contrary to the facts, that the USSR has yet not given a "constructive reply" to the American proposals.

In fact the Soviet Union provided a clear answer. Naturally, this answer outlines the Soviet position and is at variance with the US position.

DISMISSED OVER EEC COMMUNIQUE

Athens. The Greek government has announced the resignation of the Deputy Foreign Minister A. Fotilas who took part to the EEC ministers' discussions, concerning the so-called Polish question and signed a final communique that attacked the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

A. Fotilas presented the government with the meeting's

results. It was then decided to relieve him of his post, as he exceeded his mandate by signing such a communique. An official spokesman for the Greek government said the government did not consider itself bound by the terms of the communique adopted in Brussels, since the document did not follow their position.

SISTER CITIES

(Continued from page 1)

Founded by Suworov, Tiraspol will soon celebrate its bicentennial, while Senlaren is six hundred years older. Age differences do not hinder this friendship. Recently a delegation of citizens from Senlaren returned after visiting Moldavia. The city's Mayor Ladislav Teles Bota, who headed the delegation, has expressed confidence that the example of Senlaren and Tiraspol will be followed by other Portuguese and Soviet cities, as such links aid nations in learning more about each other.

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The Pentagon comes to Western Europe: "Happy New Year Buddy, I've brought you a security present!"

Drawing by I. Olfengenden

Ghanian leader
appeals to the nation

Akre. The Provisional Council of National Defence, which assumed power in Ghana, is attempting to democratize the political life in the country, ensuring public participation in the ruling of the country and stamping out the corruptions and abuses that were rife under the previous regime.

In his address to the nation, the head of the Council, J. Rawlings, announced that shortly, a declaration of detente of the interests of the people would be published. This document will replace some of the provisions contained in the suspended cons-

titution. A number of new laws are being drawn up and will soon be released.

He demanded that within 20 days all the political parties in Ghana must submit to the national commission for democracy information concerning their bank accounts and financial sources. He noted that the Council will review all the contracts specifying foreign investment in Ghana, to check whether they are in line with the national interests of the country. In future, he stressed, all such agreements are to meet the requirements of the Ghanaian economy.

Nishihiro to visit China

Tokyo. S. Nishihiro, a high ranking member of the Japanese national defence agency, will set out on January 13 for Peking to conduct talks with Chinese military leaders on the situation in the Middle East. "Asahi" reports. He will meet the deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese army,

Wu Xinglan, and other ranking figures and familiarize himself with combat training in the Chinese army.

This will be the first visit to China by a military delegation from Japan. The paper points out, despite the visit as a step towards the expansion of bilateral military contacts.

WHY INDIA
COOPERATES
WITH THE USSR

Delhi. There are people who accuse India of favouring the Soviet Union. But the USSR is the one that has always supported India, said the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi during her meeting with a group of Indian diplomats. The Soviet Union supports young states in the most diverse matters, she stressed. At the same time, when it comes to economic cooperation, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America face a united front of Western countries.

Indira Gandhi has noted that India on several occasions appealed for help to the United States, each time it was refused.

UNREST IN SUDAN

Khartoum. The Associated Press news agency reports that during the last few days thousands of people took to the streets in protest against the policies of the Nimeiri regime.

The protests were sparked off due to the recent 60 per cent rise in the price of sugar and by the authorities' intention to increase the price of flour and bread. The angry masses sacked 120 shops, burned car tyres and stopped passing vehicles.

Behind the Lebanese newspaper "Al-Saif" reports that police and security forces blocked seven thousand demonstrators in one area of Khartoum and opened fire upon the protesters. 2,500 people were arrested during the clash.

Shops and department stores in the capital are closed, along with many industries, and government offices are being guarded by army and police detachments.

CORSICA RECEIVES
'SPECIAL STATUS'

Paris. The French Council of Ministers has approved the decree granting Corsica a "special status". The island since 1975 was divided into two parts, now the 200,000 inhabitants will receive a regional assembly (parliament), consisting of 61 deputies elected by a general election for a term covering six years. The first such election is expected to be held next summer. The Corsican regional assembly will deal with local matters such as industries, agriculture, transport, culture and education.

FACTS
and EVENTS

Police in France have discovered a hoard of communists stolen on November 22 last year from the depot of the military camp at Fols in the Department of Ardeche. On that day a group of gunmen infiltrated the camp, neutralized the guards and took 412 submachine-guns and 140 heavy machine-guns. One of the gunmen has been detained. The police are continuing the investigation in order to establish the identity of the persons involved.

The Japanese scientist S. Seramiku has made the first cat with an artificial brain. The cat's brain was replaced by a computer. The cat is able to learn and remember things. It is able to learn and remember things. It is able to learn and remember things.

Trade is a serious business and a light-hearted approach to it, including unfulfilled obligations, "punishing" a partner proves on unproductive basis. American firms have started calculating their future losses.

FACTS
and EVENTS

France will officially celebrate the International Women's Day on March 8 this year. This announcement was made by Yvette Roudy, Minister-Delégue for Women's Affairs. The holiday will be marked by the exhibition, "Women and Labour", to be inaugurated by the head of government, and by other social functions.

The Brazilian government decided to nationalize the land owned by the American multinational O. Ludwig in the Upper Amazonia. Press reports say that before the end of January the estate covering an area larger than some West European countries will be controlled by a group of national companies.

Nearly 200,000 people, twice the figure of last year, visited the annual national "Book-81" fair, held for over two weeks in one of Havana's central squares.

PEOPLE

Richard Allen, Assistant to President for National Security Affairs, resigned following the scandal which accused him of receiving a bribe from Japanese journalists. Although the Department of Justice in Washington dismissed the scandal, these charges affected Allen's position.

Former Chinese Foreign Minister Qiao Qunshu, disgraced after the fall of the Maoist "gang of four" in 1976, has reappeared in public for the first time in five years at a performance of Sixia's opera "Carmen". Rauler reported from Peking.

Mr. Qiao, 73, and his wife Zhang Hanzhi, former director of the Foreign Ministry Asian Affairs Department, attended the first night of a Peking production of the opera.

Mr. Qiao's downfall in late 1976 was a major surprise as he was generally identified with the moderate faction and was a leading exponent of the late Chou Enlai's outward-looking foreign policy.

The reasons for his sacking have not been publicly disclosed, but privately Chinese officials have said Mr. Qiao had been criticized for alleged connections with the purged gang led by Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing.

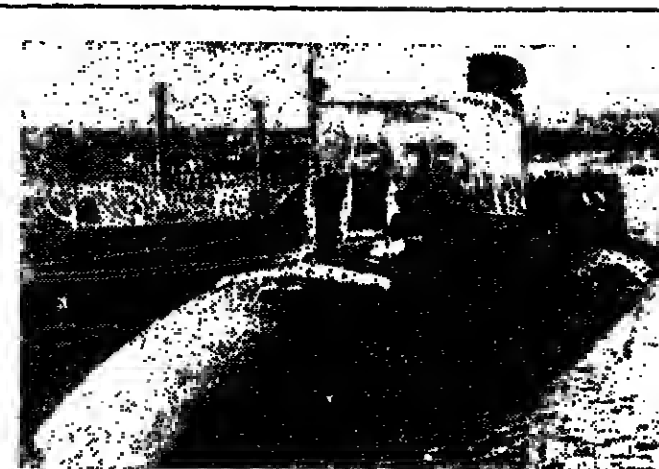
There have been occasional, unconfirmed reports that Mr. Qiao would eventually be reinstated in an official post.

MENGELE EVIDENCE
DESTROYED

Frankfurt am Main. According to "Frankfurter Rundschau", the West German federal department of criminal investigation destroyed the last photograph recorded in its archives of a Nazi war criminal Josef Mengele.

The FRG still disavows charges against former Nazis. The scale of these accusations can be seen from the official statistics, stating that of the 86,498 cases brought to court concerning Nazi crimes, between the years 1945 and 1980, 78,602 were declared not guilty. Taking into account these suspicious figures, the report in the West German newspaper concerning Mengele is still appalling.

The "chief doctor" of the Buchenwald and Auschwitz concentration camps was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people. 200,000 were children. The Franco-Presse news agency reports that Mengele, who has never been put on trial, is hiding out in Uruguay.



An official ceremony launching the submarine, "Phoenix", for the US Navy was held at the Groton naval base, Connecticut.

Photo AP-TASS

Science and technology

PREPARATIONS FOR
AN EXPERIMENT

Soviet and US scientists will conduct an experiment in the coming five years to study the mysterious neutrino particle which originates in the centres of stars and easily penetrates through planets and galaxies. A flux of these particles will be sent down to the earth from the city of Batavia, in the USA. After a thousandth fraction of a second they will be registered at the opposite end of the planet near Lako Isayk-Kul, in Central Asia. For this purpose a special equipment will be installed on the lake's bed, making it possible to intercept the traces of neutrinos and calculate their speed. Data concerning our planet will be obtained during this experiment and for the first time earth's size will be determined with an accuracy of 1 mm. The speed and the direction of the "flight" of neutrinos will also be defined.

THE FISH THAT
WEARS
'SUN-GLASSES'

British scientists have discovered that one of the fish species inhabiting the seas of South-East Asia wears "sun-glasses". This effect is caused by special pigments located in the corners of the fish's eyes. When the sun shines brightly this pigment changes the colour into a dark colour; on a cloudy day and during dusk the colour turns transparent.

VOLCANO HEAT PUT
TO GOOD USE

A heat and power plant near Manila, the Philippine capital, has been in operation for a year. It uses the thermal energy emitted from the local volcanoes. Having no oil resources of its own, the Philippines will continue "exploiting" the volcanoes in this productive manner.

RAILWAY ACROSS THE KALAHARI DESERT

Maputo. President Q. Ntseu of Botswana has announced that a detailed plan has been drawn up for the construction of a railway line across Africa's largest desert, the Kalahari. The new rail link will connect Zambia, Zimbabwe and

Botswana with the Namibian port of Welbush Bay, on the Atlantic coast. The construction will last an estimated ten years and will cost a thousand trillion dollars. This will be one of the costliest projects ever undertaken in Africa.

DC-10S GROUNDED AGAIN!

Washington. The safety of the American-made DC-10 airliners was again questioned, after the US Federal Aviation Administration requested that the aircraft manufacturers, McDonnell Douglas, carry out further reliability tests of the engine used in these giant

liners. This decision follows a near disaster when the engine of DC-10, disintegrated on the ground immediately before take-off in Miami, Florida, last September, and the pilots only just managed to stop the plane on the runway.

OF INTEREST

Awaiting recognition

The latest creation of the eccentric Swiss artist J. Penzance happens to be a machine which imitates the largest balloons in the world. In the past eight years Penzance has reached the summit in West European pop art, creating a whole series of machines which, depending on his mood, can jump like frogs, or produce huge balls of smoke resembling a fire in a sky-scraper. J. Penzance is not hindered by his indifference to his fellow countrymen. He is now patiently awaiting recognition for his balloon-blowing machine so that it could be entered into the Guinness Book of Records.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

AMERICAN 'AID'

Washington, as the foreign aid bill demonstrates, does not bother to take into account moral issues while what matters is the military and economic requirements of its policy of global expansion. PRAVDA writes, commenting on Reagan signing a foreign aid bill.

The newspaper points out that the president has characterized the US aid as a factor contributing to regional stability. Meanwhile, it lists the list of the countries receiving US "aid": its share amounts to one-fifth of the appropriations set aside for this purpose.

Pakistan is a "model of stability". In South-West Asia. During the past 16 years it has provoked three wars on the subcontinent and is vigorously supporting Afghan counter-revolution action. The bill signed by the US President lifts the cosmetic restrictions on "aid" to Pakistan that have so far been in existence, though they have not prevented the United States from supplying 3,000 million dollars' worth of weaponry to that country.

In accordance with the new administration's policy of overlooking the faults of its friends, PRAVDA continues, restrictions on "aid" to the Pinochet regime in Chile, suspended in the 1970s, because of the violations of human rights, have been lifted.

PEKING-SOUTH AFRICA: LINKS

The Soviet journal ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY describes China's collaboration with the South African apartheid regime as Peking's betrayal to the interests of the national liberation movement in Africa.

Denouncing the Pretoria regime in words, the journal writes, China is in fact linked with it by a certain system of relations, stipulated, on the one hand, by Peking's search for allies of anti-Sovietism, and, on the other hand, the regime's hope to use the Chinese stance for restraining the national liberation struggle in the south of Africa.

The racist optimism is based, specifically, on trade links that China and South Africa have been maintaining for more than two decades now, with the volume of their trade increasing from year to year. But trade is not the main element in China's relations with Pretoria.

It is not accidental, the article stresses, that at the United Nations, China and South Africa acted in entirely opposite ways (1975-1976) and June 1978) events.

The article points to secret meetings between Chinese and South African officials that took place in recent years. Flirting with the racists, the Peking leaders simultaneously make attempts to establish links with organizations, which wage armed freedom struggles in the south of Africa, in a bid to ensure their position in the eventuality of a democratic majority coming to power.

GENERAL ZIA'S FAIRY TALES

In his recent interview to the magazine "Asio Week", Gen. Zia-ul-Haq told the readers that Pakistan was threatened with Soviet invasion. We shall certainly defend ourselves to the last Pakistan, said the general-in-chief, but when the Russian tread on our corpses, nothing will stop them marching on to Suez and taking hold of the entire Middle East.

Akhail Grynayev writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROS-SIYA that it would be useless arguing with the general's anti-Soviet fairy tales. They were refuted and criticized in most Middle Eastern countries, whom he presumes to represent. Yet, his inventions do not end here. He is scolding the Pakistanis "for not knowing" that the USSR does not intend to capture Pakistan, and more than once it proposed to develop relations with his country on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. He makes deliberate efforts to conceal from the Pakistanis the constructive proposals by the Afghan government and by the Soviet leaders to normalize the situation in South-West Asia. Ordinary Pakistanis are not informed that the USSR regards with respect the spiritual and cultural values of other peoples and their religions.

Job-eating
robots

Tokyo. Nearly 70 per cent of the Japanese feel that the increasing use of industrial robots will lead to higher unemployment. Reuter reports with reference to the Japanese press.

The "Mainichi Shimbun" interviewed 3,000 people aged over 20 and found that 67 per cent thought robots and office automation would lead to increased unemployment.

Last month, the Japanese government ordered an investigation into safety standards after a factory robot killed its human operator. This was the first recorded incident of its kind.

VIEWPOINT

Alexander GUBER

WHO WILL FEEL
THE EMBARGO STING?

Reagan's decision on economic sanctions against the Soviet Union will produce at least two results: declining Soviet-American trade and the continued reduction of American reputation as a trade partner.

Characteristically enough, it wasn't long ago that Reagan denounced a similar measure taken by Carter, his White House predecessor. He was then aware of the total ineffectiveness of the embargo, as an leverage against the Soviet Union and the damage it made to the US economy itself. What he changed his position.

The Soviet economy has expanded, while Soviet-American

trade has markedly declined. Now that Reagan's decision is in question, the US accounts for less than two per cent of Soviet foreign trade and some two per cent of Soviet technological imports. Bilateral trade is below 0.2 per cent of the Soviet gross national product.

A realistic view of the situation reveals that Washington can stop only this much. Moral considerations apart, specifically those concerning fair play that do not count for the American president, let us now look at the economic aspect of this issue.

Until recently US exports to the Soviet Union predominated

in the bilateral trade balance, with only minimal American imports from the Soviet Union. The American firms are selling their products to the USSR not because we need them but because they profit by the sale. Accordingly, they stand to lose, stopping or curtailing such interests.

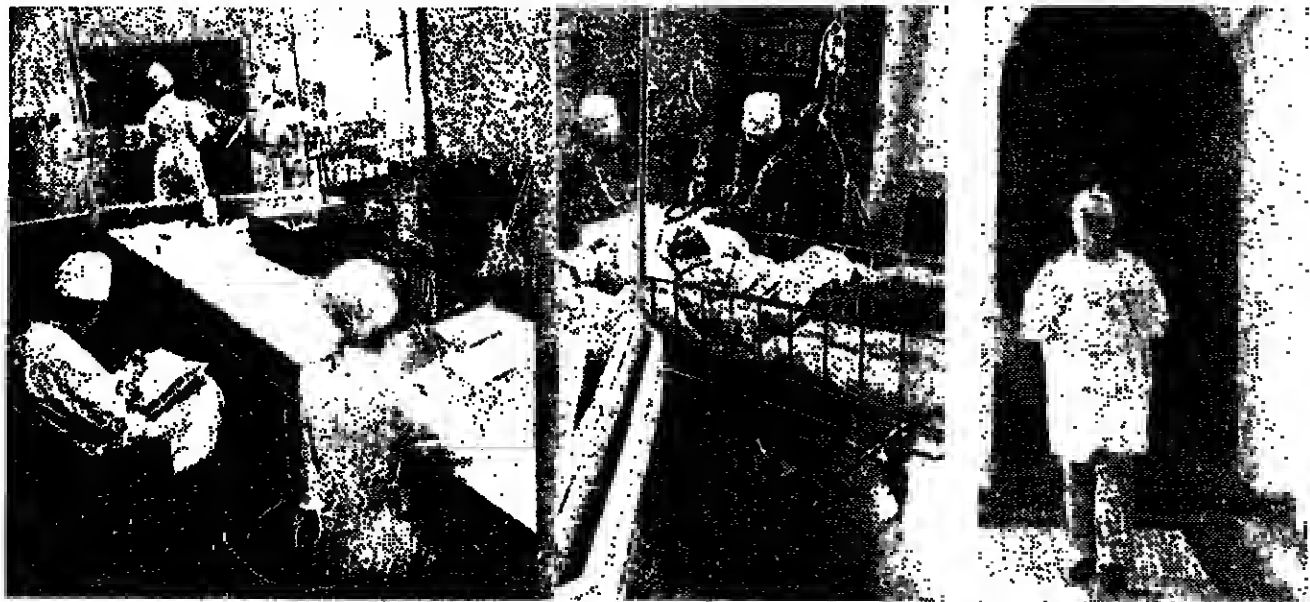
While the USA will not feel the pinch too much as a nation, individual companies would be quite aware of it. Finally, the most important consideration is that the mounting competition in the world markets of end products, makes it difficult to find replacement trade outlets. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, can suffer either countries or in

the last resort, produce what we need ourselves.

The current embargo strategem presents a new addition to a series of similar past episodes. The latest one, for instance, resulted in falling American exports to the USSR and the subsequent multibillion-dollar losses for American firms, but at the same time gave a considerable boost to Soviet-Western trade (excluding the USA). One still remembers the controversy over the large-diameter pipes, banned from delivery, as we produced them ourselves. Such examples in the history of our economic relations with the USA and other Western nations are numerous and each time they repeat, or rather proved counterproductive. Those willing to repeat them are becoming few and far between, which is proved by the current reaction by US partners to the Reagan decision.

Trade is a serious business and a light-hearted approach to it, including unfulfilled obligations, "punishing" a partner proves on unproductive basis. American firms have started calculating their future losses.





● Inside the reanimation room of the Institute. A special monitoring system enables the staff to continuously watch seriously ill patients. ● Professor Nikolai Vasin, head of the neurosurgery department.

NEUROSURGERY INSTITUTE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

In January 1932 in Moscow there appeared a neurosurgery research institute, later named after its initial director, Academician Nikolai Burdenko.

This outstanding surgeon organized the whole institute upon an interdisciplinary basis, initiating the productive interaction between specialists in various medical fields. Surgeons, neuropathologists, acousticians, otolaryngologists, X-ray specialists, and physiologists worked in a single team. Such coordination, Burdenko believed, is necessary to study a patient in depth, and forms the only approach to understanding the organization of the central nervous system.

At present the institute is the largest Soviet neurosurgical establishment greatly involved in diagnostics and treatment of vascular troubles of the brain, head and spinal injuries and in the development of surgical treatment. Every year some 3,000 people are given check-ups at the institute and half as many are being operated upon.

The institute has won renown both in the USSR and throughout the world. Many scientists from abroad came to the institute to work with Soviet colleagues on fundamental treatment problems in modern neurosurgery.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE CASPIAN SEA LEVEL IS AGAIN RISING—BY MORE THAN HALF A METRE IN THREE YEARS. In the opinion of scientists this is connected with climatic changes in the European part of the continent, specifically in the Volga River basin. The local climate has become more humid and the river's annual flow increased by a third. Specialists believe that by 2000 the level of the Caspian Sea will annually rise by 12-17 cm a year.

● NURSE MARIA FEDYUKOVA WORKING IN A POLYCLINIC IN RYAZAN HAS BEEN AWARDED THE INTERNATIONAL FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL. This is the highest award presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross to medical nurses and sanitarians for their selfless work in serving the wounded and the victims of wars and natural disasters. During the Second World War, Fedyukova took 300 wounded soldiers over a river under heavy shelling.

● WITHOUT DISMANTLING A DIESEL ENGINE ONE CAN ESTABLISH THE CAUSE BEHIND THE VIBRATION OF ITS UNITS. The device for this was developed by scientists of the Tashtkent Institute of Railway Engineers.

● THE TRADITIONAL REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL OF PEOPLE'S THEATRES AND STUDIOS WAS HELD IN ORDZHONIKIDZE, THE CAPITAL OF NORTHERN OSSETIA. More than 50,000 people of this autonomous republic participated in amateur art activities.

THE FIRST IN THE COUNTRY'S EAST

Ethyliene has reached the site of the Ziminsky chemical plant, now under construction in Eastern Siberia, via a pipeline covering 230 km, thus the construction of the first Angarsk-Zhime ethylene pipeline has been completed and will form an artery linking together the mighty petrochemical and chemical industries in Eastern Siberia.

Advanced unit undergoes tests

The Krivorozhsk plant in the Ukraine is now testing technological equipment for an oxygen unit based on freezing techniques.

The unit is capable of producing 70,000 cu m of oxygen an hour, employing the latest technological and scientific advances and the past experience of similar units.

The unit produces two times more oxygen than its predecessors, and the automated processes have eliminated the need for more personnel.

When in full operation, the unit will fully meet the oxygen needs of the country's largest iron-and-steel works and accelerate smelting processes.

Amphibious tractor

tested in the Arctic

Specialists of the Ozerzhyskiy Tractor Works have designed an amphibious tractor, which has been tested under severe Arctic conditions. The caterpillar vehicle can tow cargo pontoons from a ship to the rocky shore, and is indispensable for work in shallow coastal waters inaccessible to conventional launches.

POWER FOR WESTERN SIBERIA

A 13th unit is now operational of the Surgut thermal power station. It functions on casing-head gas, bringing its aggregate capacity to nearly 2,800,000 kW. The 14th unit will commence late this year.

Still buildings are more resistant to low-frequency vibrations, while flexible buildings are more resistant to higher frequency tremors. Taking this factor into consideration, the new system of "on-off couplings" was developed which can, depending on the nature of vibrations, turn a "stiff" building into a "flexible" structure, or otherwise.

GREAT LITERARY WORKS FORM A STIMULUS

The excessive passion for other writers' books is harmful upon a writer's particular style. In an article published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, the writer Vyacheslav Polivkovskiy panders over this problem. How can one understand and appreciate the works of colleagues? They have simply to be read, because a literary work is the genuine biography of a writer, his inner self.

Thus, reading is not merely the collecting of necessary information, but a spiritual contact which is essential for any cultural person, whose writing represents a form of artistic expression.

I believe that reading other works by a writer prevents a kind of "retrograde course", helping to develop creative practices, and experiencing how similar problems are solved by others.

Since the time of Leo Tolstoy the view is current that in order to write one good book one must read at least several first-class books. One cannot fix the exact "number", but must study such literary works until they become very close to the writer. Sometimes other writers' books form a stimulus and give greater confidence in oneself, directing the way of thinking amid the vast literary flood.

Places to visit

SPACE HEROES COMMEMORATED

In October 1967, to mark the tenth anniversary of the first man-made satellite, an alley of space heroes was inaugurated at the entrance to the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. This includes the sculptural portraits of Sergei Korolev, the designer of space technology, Yuri Gagarin, the first man to orbit the earth, Valentina Nikolayevna-Tereshkova, the first woman to venture into space, Pavel Popovich and Alexei Leonov, the first to make a spacewalk, and Vladimir Komarov.

The sculptural complex is crowned with a 107-metre-high monument—a swift ascending missile with a ball of flames, created from ribbed titanium, and the monument to Konstantin Tselikovsky.

Recently another sculptural portrait was added to the alley, the monument to Mikhail Gorbunov known as the Chief Designer of space flights before his name became really famous.



Science and technology

COTTON HUSK CEMENT

Polymer softeners and cotton seeds husks helped double the operation time of oil and gas wells without pumps.

This complex additive considerably strengthens the cement, which is used for casing strings. The cementing layer turns elastic and therefore is resistant to any deformation.

This new technology for cementing wells was introduced into the oil and gas deposits of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Tyumen.

According to experts the complex additives on the basis of solenolene and fibrous materials shall also be applied to the building materials industry.

another and each species existed over a relatively short period of time, therefore these organisms can serve as guides for determining the age of rocks.

40 MILLION-YEAR-OLD FISH

The fossils of a scorpionfish, the *Cheloniceras* (Hemionus) in the Volga basin (U.S.S.R.) formed a new bottom as confirmed by the fossilized fish discovered in the sedimentary layers 400 metres above sea level close to the Verkhnaya Ilyayevsk settlement.

This was established as a result of paleontological investigations revealing that the fish was a new, undescribed fauna species. Its body is 700 mm long and reaches a maximum height of 222 mm. It lived about 40 million years ago. At that time intensive Alpine mountain-forming processes reduced the area of seas, as a result the fish were left stranded at such heights.

FROM THE SEA DEPTH

Two thousand rock samples containing the remains of graptolites (long-extinct marine organisms) were presented to the Nature Museum of the Latvian Republic by scientists from the All-Union Research Institute of Marine Geology and Geophysics. The samples have been discovered in the bore cover of the wells drilled on the territory of the republic.

The collection includes hundreds of species of tiny organisms from the Silurian and Ordovician, which inhabited 500-400 million years ago and fed on microalgae. These creatures were distinguished for their unusual forms, unprecedented in modern fauna. Graptolites are a valuable material to study the evolution of the organic world is not only of theoretical importance, but also of practical interest. The graptolites quickly replaced one

BRONZE AGE METAL WORKERS

The complete cycle of copper smelting production, which existed on the site of today's Kazakhstan over 3,000 years ago, has been restored by the republican archaeologists. In the Aleu settlement well-preserved ancient copper smelting workshop was discovered. That copper smelting reached a high level in the end of the bronze age.

HOUSE-WARMING FOR THE MUSES

Father Frost handed to the children of Yerevan the keys to the city's first specialized school of arts where more than 700 young musicians, artists, singers and dancers performed a concert around the New Year Tree.

The school now has all the facilities at hand for their studies and creative activities, including a concert and opera hall, a picture gallery, and spacious studios.

Similar educational establishments based on the existing art and music schools are being opened in all the towns and district centres of the Armenian republic. Art and music teachers believe such schools allow for the comprehensive education of teenagers. There is always music in the classes of the three arts, and in their turn, young artists help their peers create the settings for operas and ballets.

Today, there are more than 150 thousand children attending classes at 171 music and art schools in Armenia.

NEW SOVIET RESEARCH SHIP

A new research ship has passed the longest sea trials. The ocean shipyard in Kaliningrad, Bludino, presented scientists with the ship "Akademik Aleksei Koryakov", built for oceanological research.

The new ship with a displacement of 10,000 tonnes has been named after the outstanding Soviet scientist and specialist in shipbuilding, mechanics and mathematics (1863-1945).

The motorship features hydrological, chemical, oceanographic and other laboratories, a computer centre and onboard facilities for the launching and return of vehicles carrying crews of aquanauts.

VIEWPOINT

1982: FEATURES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Yuri CHAPLYGIN, Candidate of Science (Economics)

Data concerning the results of the past economic year now being processed, it becomes clear that in 1981 the national income increased by 3 per cent, the industrial output by 3.4 per cent, and there was a 2.8 increase of labour productivity in industry.

The commentators regard these figures as satisfactory. However, against the background of the overall recession in the world, they look encouraging, and even more so as 1981 presented many difficulties left mainly in agriculture, which suffered from adverse weather conditions.

The expansion trend in the Soviet economy is being repeated by the intensive use of economic, scientific and technical potential already gained. This conversion should be completed in the 80s.

Another step in this direction will be advanced this year. The planned production quotas for 1982 are moderate, and they have been devised, considering practical possibilities. Yet, they are high enough for us to approach the rate of economic growth assigned for the current five-year plan of 1981-85. In industry, the key sector of the Soviet economy, it is planned to increase the production by 4.7 per cent. Even so tough restrictions have been placed on investment and the use of materials, energy and labour resources. Under these conditions, the planners believe, the enterprises will accurately assess their costs instead of depending on state aid.

Industries are being encouraged to develop on these new lines, both by planning and budgeting. This system is now being implemented at all managerial levels.

Naturally, this transition from the familiar system of quantitative assessments to a more complex qualitative evaluation cannot be perfected overnight. Economic and psychological conditions will take place. Yet, no sensible economist ever hoped that the planned management needs no human involvement. Room has always existed for personal initiative and creative fulfillment in the State plan, which is a law for the Soviet society.

Although all the branches of the economy share the same goal, the methods for and manner of reaching this goal differ. The most important thing for the fuel and energy industries is to increase the efficiency of fuels, particularly of gas, to the level meeting domestic requirements and building Soviet foreign trade commodities. Engineering is expected to produce better equipment. The next five years will see a 1.5 times higher rate of technological updating. A contribution is expected from all industries in order to substantially increase the output of consumer goods.

Both the state and factories rapidly expanded their expenditure on social needs and housing, the improvement of the labour conditions and holiday-making standards. Most increases will go to families with children, pensioners, and those who, like miners, face physical risks.

The crafts of Kirov

Dymkovo toys are now widely popular both in this country and abroad. The gaily coloured figurines made to the north of Kirov now grace the homes of many folk art connoisseurs. In the last century peasants used to make clay toys, now highly skilled artists design the models for all manner of toys handicrafted there. Galina Barenova (photo) is one such artist.

The town is also noted for many other ancient handicrafts, including lace-making.

Photos by Mikhail Kuchkovsky

OF INTEREST

In 1981 B.C. was proved from the findings in which charcoal was obtained, the ancient and bluish copper smelting, with its subsequent refining. Preliminary investigations have proved that the ancient metal workers used not only lead ore but also malachite. The ancient method of extracting copper from sulphide ores, which was hitherto considered to be an invention from a later period.



Kirov lace.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

LASH VESSELS FOR THE ARCTIC

M. Mirashnikchenko, D.Sc. [Engineering], writes in the VODNY TRANSPORT newspaper that a more powerful Arctic merchant marine is being built in the Soviet Union, capable of navigating the Arctic waters all the year round. In the near future nuclear power plants will be installed not only on ice-breakers, but also on other ships. A major step in this respect is the construction of the Soviet Union's first LASH (lighter aboard ship) vessel fitted with a nuclear plant. It is designed to carry up to 75 lighters aboard and to cruise in ice-packed water.

A nuclear-powered LASH presents a promising solution to the Arctic problem, since this area practically lacks major well-equipped ports and bunkers while handling the increasing cargo traffic. The nuclear LASH with a container carrying capability is intended Italy for prolonged Arctic navigation and secondly for year-round cruising. In summer, it will deliver lighters to the Siberian and North rivers while in winter, accompanied by powerful ice-breakers, it will facilitate through container traffic.

The first LASH will have a 40,000 hp plant capable of developing a speed of 20 knots. Its length is 260 metres, width 32 metres, and the draught 12.2 metres.

Another LASH is now being built at Kherson. It will be equipped with a 30,000 hp diesel and has a capacity for 82 lighters. It is also intended for the Arctic navigation, though in winter it will deliver cargo to Vietnam and other countries in South-East Asia.

Several more such LASH vessels have been planned within the next ten years.

WILL EXTRATERRESTRIALS VISIT US?

Is it not impossible that specimens will one day meet a UFO (unidentified flying object), asks Yuri Matyash, a Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut, in the TEKHNKA—MOLODYVOZH magazine.

No one on earth would call UFOs a lie, since thousands of people have seen them for themselves. Yet, the physical nature of UFOs remains unexplained, and those who believe UFOs are spacecrafts from outer space add fantasy to fact. Any possible appearance of extraterrestrials in the vicinity of earth does not mean an immediate contact with us. That we shall be unilaterally studied for a certain time is more probable. In this respect UFOs behave like our hypothetical visitors.

THE SEISMIC PROBLEM

Buildings in areas of high seismic risk must be both safe and comfortable and good looking. STROITELNAYA GAZETA writes about one of the interesting projects, a system for protecting structures against earthquakes by means of "engaged-disengaged couplings". This system was used in the construction of Sevastopol.

Two ideas clashed regarding the theory of seismic stability in developing areas. It was initially believed that the "stiffer" the building, the safer it is. In fact, now people tend to think that the more "flexible" the building the better it stands up to underground tremors. Practice has shown, however, that the consequences of a quake depends on its nature, or the soil movement.



'GISELLE' FROM PARIS

Grand Opera de Paris leading soloists Christine Thénard and Michael Denard recently participated in their first yet "Russian Winter" art festival in Moscow, appearing in Adam's "Giselle" (photo) at the Bolshoi Theatre, the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, and the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad.

The part of Giselle was among those which earned Christine Thénard the name of "Star Dancer". Michael Denard made his mark appearing in romantic parts. They first came to the USSR several years ago with a Grand Opera de Paris Company.

Photo by Georgi Solov'yov

MOSCOW SETS AN EXAMPLE

"Moscow sets an example for us to follow" is the heading for an essay published by the Italian newspaper "Il Secolo XIX", concerning the great performances of the Moscow Children's Musical Theatre in Italy. The paper noted that the company, sharing no equal in the world, set an example in its highly skilled programme, including music, singing, recitation and ballet. This attracted the attention of Genoa children and aroused the admiration of their parents.

The theatre performed in six Italian cities, said Natalia Sviridova, chief director of the

theatre. We gave 17 performances and the programme took into account the interests of different age groups. For the children we performed "Little Red Riding Hood" by Karkhivger, and for teenagers we held a gala concert "Ruslana", which included works from Russian and Soviet composers. Specially for this tour we prepared an exhibition depicting the work of our theatre and our unique beginnings. Our troupe consisted of 75 actors and actresses and all our performances took place upon the stages of large opera theatres.

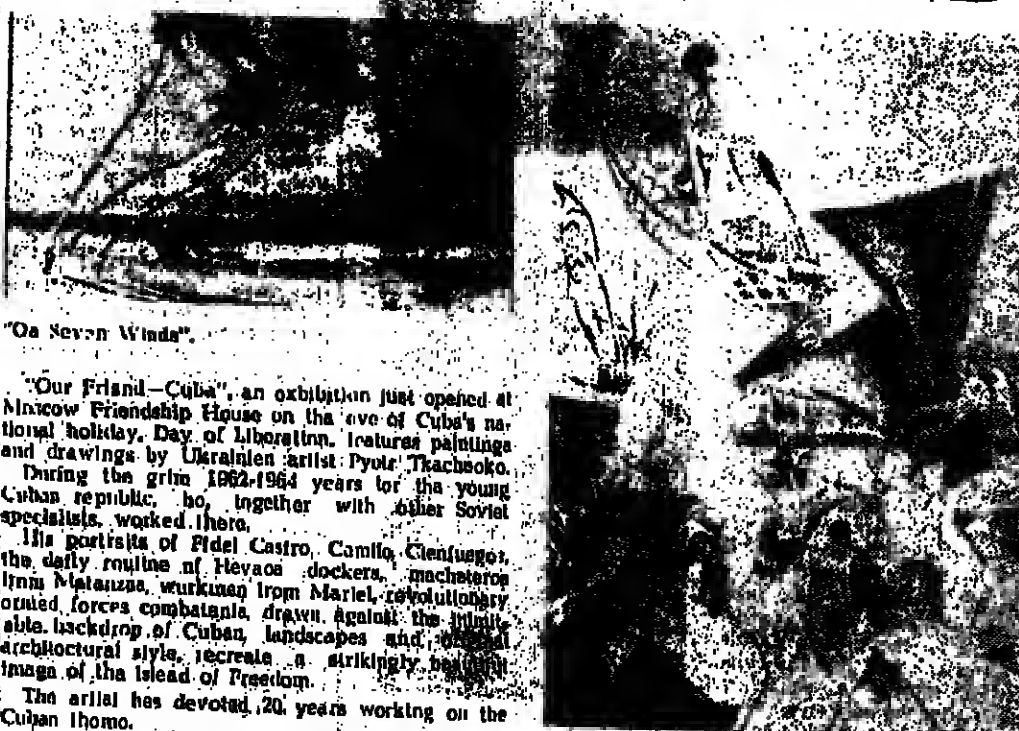
Memoirs of Marlene Dietrich

The Iskustvo Publishing House in Moscow is preparing the memoirs of Marlene Dietrich, an outstanding actress of our time. The book describes her roles in films, her variety programme, her work in literature, her antifascist activity and meetings with famous people. Marlene Dietrich has described the portraits of

such famous personalities as Ernest Hemingway, Konstantin Paustovsky, Charlie Chaplin, Jean Gabin, Svyatoslav Richter, Billie Holiday, Charles de Gaulle, Franklin Roosevelt.

The book has been translated into Russian by Maya Kristallinskaya, a popular Soviet variety singer.

CUBA ON HIS MIND



"On Seven Winds"

"Our Friend—Cuba", an exhibition just opened at Moscow Friendship House on the eve of Cuba's national holiday, Day of Liberation, features paintings and drawings by Ukrainian artist Pyotr Tkachenko. During the years 1962-1964 years for the young Cuban republic, he, together with other Soviet specialists, worked there.

His portraits of Fidel Castro, Camillo Cienfuegos, the daily routine of Havana dockers, mechanics, Irma Melendez, working from Mariel, revolutionary units, forces combating, drawn against the background of Cuban landscapes and architectural style, recreate a strikingly bright image of the island of Freedom.

The artist has devoted 20 years working on the Cuban theme.

Romana CHISTYAKOVA

"Cubelva"

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Lamara CHKONIYA

Divary actor leaves a "villing card". The soloist of the Tbilisi State Opera and Ballet Theatre shall be remembered for her role as Madame Butterfly in Puccini's opera.

In this part Lamara Chkoniya reaches the peak of mastery, technique and performance, revealing the high standard of her voice and theatrical art. Madame Butterfly's final aria is conveyed as a supplication from a woman deceived in her most inner feeling, who has lost everything, but continues to believe in the power of love. The actress brilliantly conveys the tragedy of her heroine, the hopelessness of her situation, and her unbearable grief.

Lamara Chkoniya's art and voice bear the influence of the Italian school, as her teacher, Professor Kaibakashvili of Tbilisi Conservatoire, used to perform the soloist part for La Scala in Milan.

The singer's repertoire includes forty operatic parts, and nearly seven hundred romances and songs by composers from different countries and epochs. Two hundred and fifty works comprise part of her golden fund, and ten LPs are attributed to her name. The outstanding artist of Lamara Chkoniya reveals itself in every performance and the audiences are never disappointed by her marvellous talents.

It is with an innate brilliance, perfection and delicacy, that she sings the tragic Lucia di Lamermour from Donizetti's opera, the light-minded and care-free Rosina from Rossini's "The Barber of Seville", and the romantic Tatyana from Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin". In her singing, she seeks tirelessly to create bright and colourful images, fully revealing her character, making her heroine identifiable to her audience.

The artistic images the talented singer creates in the opera continue to live on in her concerts. Her performance is always marked with delightful singing and lyrical penetration, whether she performs Maria from "The Tsar's Bride" by Rimsky-Korsakov, Violetta from "La Traviata", Gilda from Verdi's "Rigoletto", or romances and songs



by Russian, Soviet or foreign composers. Lamara Chkoniya will present her new concert programme early in 1982, in Moscow.

Alexander GRECHANY

In the photo: Lamara Chkoniya as Maria in the Georgian opera "Daisi".

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

FACTS and EVENTS

Guest performances. Irina Bogacheva, Leningrad's Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre soloist, drew large audiences when she performed classical works by Russian and foreign composers in Oslo, accompanied by the local philharmonic orchestra conducted, for the third year running, by Maris-Jansons, of the USSR.

Theatre. Moscow's Gorky Art Theatre has premiered Mikhail Shatrov's publicist drama "Victory Ahead!" focusing on the activities of Vladimir Lenin played by actor Alexander Kalyagin. The play was produced

by the theatre's chief director Oleg Yefremov.

Films. The "Peace Symphony", a new documentary, recently premiered at Moscow's Composers Club, recreates performances by distinguished masters from various countries at the First Moscow International Music Festival held in 1981.

Exhibitions. An exhibition consisting of 89 paintings from the so-called "Eastern cycle" by the Russian, father and son, was recently mounted in Goslov-on-Don and Volgograd.

Based on 'Kalevala'

The teams of the USSR State Committee for Television and Broadcasting and Yelradio Oy (Finland) are shooting the second film telling of the traditions of Kalevala in Karolia.

The first part of the film was produced in 1979 and now the second location will be filmed in the townlands of the world famous epic — "Kalevala". The film is about the past and present of the wooded Northern region.

WHAT'S ON?

January 9-11

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 11—Concert by the State Siberian Dance Ensemble from Krasnoyarsk.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 9 (mat)—Mozart, "Così fan tutte" (opera); 8 (eve)—Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet). 10 (mat)—Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 10 (eve)—Khrennikov, "The Hussar Ballet" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 9—Stravinsky, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta). 10—Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera). 11—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 9 (mat, aft)—Rimmon, "An Old Comedy"; 9 (eve)—Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry". 10 (mat, aft)—One-act ballets: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Kids From Our Backyard"; 10 (eve)—Nikolayev, Kremer, "Rhapsody"; 11—Stravinsky, "Die Fledermaus".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 9, 10—Britten, "Let's Make an Opera".

FILMS

Under One Sky (USSR-Bulgaria). About Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the field of development of forest areas in the north of our country.

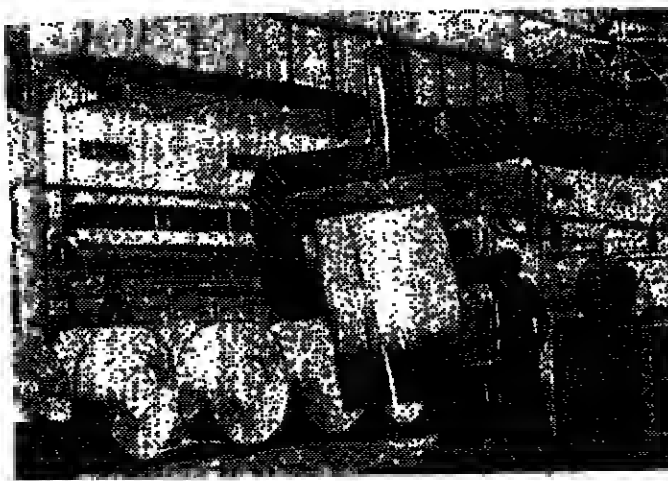
Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Seimovicha St.). Metro Bilgini (Imani Lenina). Confidence Builds Responsibility (Hungary). A film by the well-known Hungarian producer, György Szabó about the year 1944 in the Great Patriotic War.

Cinema: "Zvyozdy" (Kospekt Verzhakovo). Metro Kospekt Verzhakovo. A film about the life and work of the famous Soviet actor, Vladimir Komarov.

Cinema: "Zvyozdy" (Kospekt Verzhakovo). Metro Kospekt Verzhakovo. A film about the life and work of the famous Soviet actor, Vladimir Komarov.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (Kvartalskaya Embankment). 9, 10—Gold Moscow. A variety



The Shumen aluminium processing combine has been completed in Bulgaria. It is capable of producing various products from shaped metal to pipes and this toll. The Shumen combine is a joint venture of the socialist countries. It was designed in Moscow, Soviet and GDR equipment was adjusted and put into operation by an international team. Now the combine will export its products to socialist countries.

The fulfilment of economic cooperation

The 17th session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Korean consultative commission on economic and scientific and technical problems ended in Moscow in signing a joint protocol.

The sides discussed the fulfilment of mutual commitments and the prospects for cooperation in the building and expansion of industrial enterprises in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with Soviet technical assistance. They also discussed the trade and payments protocol for 1981, the coordination of the planning agencies of the USSR and the DPRK on trade and economic cooperation covering the period of 1981-85. Further development of Soviet-Korean scientific-technical cooperation and other subjects were also discussed.

JOINT PROJECTS AFOOT

Soviet specialists have designed a large mining and processing combine for Afghanistan, exploiting the rich copper deposits of the area. The USSR shall deliver equipment and help train personnel. Scores of power, engineering, agricultural, industrial and transport projects

Contacts and contracts

① V/O Makhinimport and the West German Ullrich company signed a contract in Cologne, under which the USSR will be supplied with 250 powerful truck-mounted cranes in 1982.

② A Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation protocol in the field of civil aviation was signed in Hanoi. The document provides for a further expansion of cooperation and for an increase in Soviet aid for developing transport and passenger aviation in Vietnam.

③ The 24th session of the CMEA Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended in Moscow. The discussions were carried around coordination and standardization in the production of industrial robots. Microprocessor technology was also discussed.

are already being built in the country with Soviet aid. The existing facilities are important for the country's economy. The jointly built power stations, for instance, account for one half of the electricity produced in the country.

In the interests of Latin American countries

Salto Grande, Sobradinho, Uru, and Olmos are the names of large hydroprojects being constructed in Latin America with Soviet assistance and designed with the aid of Soviet specialists. Reports are common in the Latin American press concerning the advancement of these projects, that symbolize the advancement of the country, as it continues along the road of economic progress. Such projects are also proofs of the developing mutually advantageous and long-term business contacts between the USSR and the Latin American countries.

Increasing trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and Latin American countries to work more actively as equal participants in an international economic exchange. This helps develop the national economy, therefore consolidating Latin America's economic independence and national sovereignty.

International project in Kamyshtin

The first stage of the experimental plant in Kamyshtin on the Volga, for repairing and producing spare parts for gas pumping equipment has recently been completed. This project can rightfully be called a friendly ship project: the plant and the dwelling complex are being erected by the building organization from Brno, Czechoslovakia.

The best of sparkling wines

The famous Massandra vintage wines, stored in cellars for many years, are now on sale. They are valued in the world market for their incomparable flavour and many of them have been awarded gold medals and Grand Prix cups to international competitions.

The Massandra collection of wines is one of the richest and the best in the world. They have been collected for decades. But this sort of wine that has been stored deep in the cellars for years must now be sold before losing its quality through age. Therefore it is now possible to sell a part of the old stocks whose age ranges from 30 to 40 years. These are the refined wines of unusual taste, especially light and possessing a perfect bouquet.

At an international contest a British expert, Dr. Tycher, mentioned only one brand among many wines tested at a closed meeting and said: "It is disrespectful to drink a wine of such a high quality in a sitting position and, therefore, my request to you is to stand up! I don't know which nation has produced this wine, but I dare to suppose that by all indications only Russia could be its homeland." And the expert was not mistaken. His words were the white flag of the wine-stone, from the harvest of 1954. Now even after 28 years this brand is on sale and you can find it in the shops of the Soviet Union.

The Agropolis exhibition, in which Soviet participants have taken part, is the widest coverage, nearly 40

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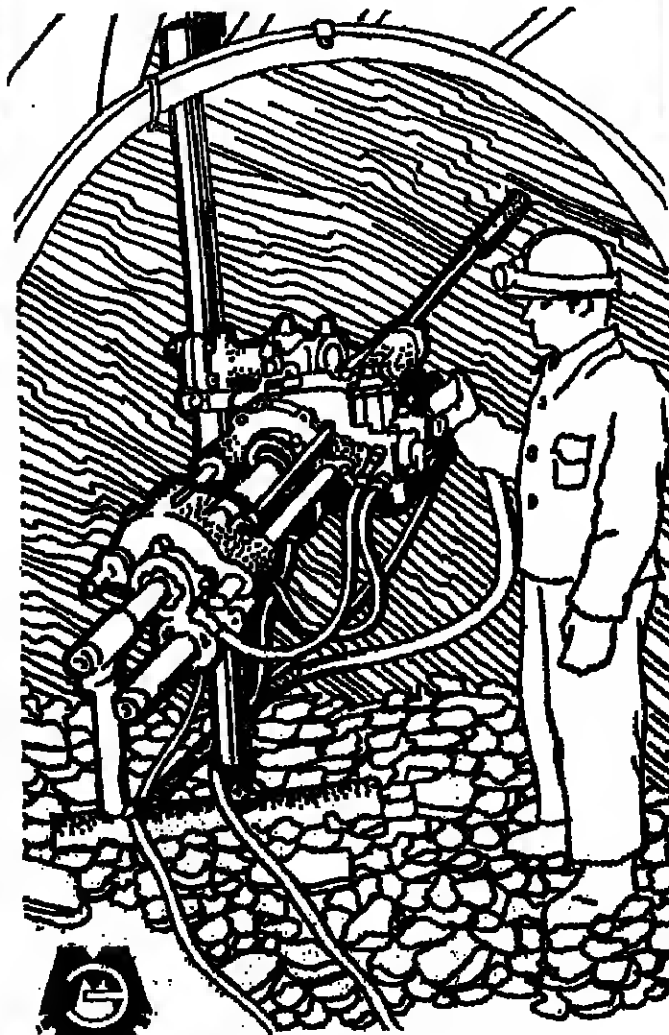
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SPACE TECHNOLOGY ON POSTAGE STAMPS

The post offices of many countries have issued stamps commemorating the achievements of the Soviet space program. The first such stamps were issued in 1957 in the GDR and Bulgaria, and a year later in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Apollo-Soyuz mission, in which Soviet cosmonauts participated, was the widest coverage, nearly 40 countries devoted stamps to this event.

Philately